

11-13-1914

## Albuquerque Morning Journal, 11-13-1914

Journal Publishing Company

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# SPECIAL DIAMOND and WATCH AUCTION

## MONDAY, NOV. 16

### Afternoon and Evening

# DOD & DENHOF

## DIAMOND COAL

the only coal from the Gallup fields to receive an award from the N. M. State Fair Association.

**AZTEC FUEL COMPANY**  
Phone 251

have advanced further and captured 700 French soldiers, four cannons and four machine guns.

"The enemy's attacks in the forest of Arzonne were repulsed.

"In the eastern theater of the war our cavalry, operating near Kallie, have driven back the Russian cavalry which made a front advance.

"Vienna headquarters reports that in the battle for the heights of M. Star against the Serbians, between November 6 and 11, 4,500 prisoners were taken.

"Constantinople headquarters reports that the Caucasian army is attacking the second line of the Russian positions. According to reports of prisoners the morale of the Russians is very bad.

"Turkish troops which have crossed the Egyptian frontier, have occupied El Arish and Shidkhah.

## INVESTMENT OF CRACOW EXPECTED ANY DAY

London, Nov. 12 (11:15 p. m.)—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Petrograd says:

"News of the beginning of a battle at Cracow, Galicia, is momentarily expected.

"The Germans have been digging trenches and erecting barbed wire entanglements along the whole of the Russian-German frontier to impede the progress of the Russians. It is understood, however, that their main plan is to retire on the fortress of Koenigsberg, Lodzon, Grandenz, Brunsberg, Posen, Glogau, Breslau and Silesia.

"A graphic account has been received here of the end of the Russian transport train, which the Russians sank sooner than surrender her to the Turkish cruiser Guelben. When called upon to surrender her captain headed the train for the shore, opened the valves and blew a hole in the bottom of the vessel. Lieutenant Rasowsky perished while attempting to fire a second charge of explosives. Part of the crew got off in boats, while others jumped into the water and were picked up by the Turkish ships.

"The ship's captain and a handful of men were left aboard. As the ship went down the captain was seen on deck giving his blessing to the men, who remained about him cheering and singing the national anthem."

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY CAZES GENERAL STAFF

Petrograd, Nov. 12.—The Russian general staff issued the following statement today:

"In East Prussia, on November 11 an action developed on the front of Staluponen, Krouglianken and the region of Soldau. Our troops occupied Johannsburg (a small town of East Prussia), seventy miles to the southwest of Danzig.

"Beyond the Vistula battles of secondary importance occurred in the region of Kallie (Russian Poland) and Neezhava, where advance guards of the enemy sought to penetrate to the southwest of Danzig.

"The Carpathian Austrian rear guards maintained at the crossings on the upper Dan, in the region of Barok, were attacked by our troops.

"The siege of Premysl, which was suspended during the period in which the Austro-German armies were on the offensive has been re-established."

## BULLETIN FROM PARIS GIVES ALLIES' STATUS

Paris, Nov. 12 (10:30 p. m.)—The official bulletin issued by the French war office tonight was as follows:

"To the north we have held all our positions. The enemy has sought to detach from Dixmude by a night attack, but has been repulsed.

"We have continued the offensive against the enemy, who had crossed the River Yser and have driven him back at all points except at one place, where he still occupies from twenty to thirty meters on the right bank.

"In the center we have gained some ground in the region of Tracy-le-Vall.

"In the south we have held all our positions. The enemy has sought to detach from Dixmude by a night attack, but has been repulsed.

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# DEAL FOR SALE OF CHICAGO CUBS COMES TO HALT

Whether Negotiations Are Consummated Now Up to C. W. Murphy and Weeghman, Says Herrmann.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—The expected purchase of the Chicago National league ball club by Charles Weegman, now owner of the Chicago Federales, was made public today. The negotiations which were approaching a closing point, according to rumor, came to a halt. They will be resumed at a meeting in Chicago, November 25.

Mr. Weegman, then, has secured the date of annual meeting of the Federal league. Although he would not make public the details of the discussion, he said that the transaction was progressing satisfactorily.

Demands of Charles W. Murphy, former owner of the National club for \$450,000 in cash for 52 per cent of the stock, were refused. Weegman will not hold up the sale, according to Weegman, who said the cash would be forthcoming when the other details were arranged.

**Feeling Curious.**

Mr. Hermann, who represents the Taft interests in the negotiations, sent word to the newspapers that preliminary stages in the negotiations were being completed. That nothing must be arranged by Weegman and

It was generally believed tonight that rumors that Charles W. Murphy held 52 per cent of the stock in the West Side club as collateral for the purchase price due him and the likelihood of his opposing the removal of the Cub club from the grounds, of which he is part owner, had a large part in stopping the deal. This, however, was not confirmed by either party to the negotiations.

According to Herrmann, there is hardly a chance anything further

With the halt in the Cub deal, hopes of immediate baseball peace were deferred, but it was rumored that a truce, calculated to prevent competitive bidding on ball players' salaries, would be reached.

News came that minor leagues had agreed on salary and player limitations. It was taken as evidence that their leaders had assurance of a working agreement between organized baseball and the Federal league.

**NATIONAL NOT IN PEACE CONFERENCE, SAYS HEYDLE**

New York, Nov. 12.—John Heydle, secretary of the National league, upon his return today from Harrisburg, Pa., where he has been in conference with Governor John K. Tener, president of the league, said he could not see how there could be peace in baseball until the December meeting of his organization. He said that the Federal league had made no peace overtures to the National

Through Mr. Heydler, Governor Tener issued a statement reiterating the contention of National league magnates that any peace plans discussed by August Herrmann with Federal league owners were persona

C. C. .....	13	32	54
A. & A. ....	17	13	56
Colts .....	14	13	31
Royals .....	13	17	32
Santa Fe .....	12	18	40
Light Co. ....	12	18	40
Grocers .....	12	18	40
U. N. M. ....	9	33	33

**MATCH TONIGHT.**  
U. N. M. vs. Morelli's Colts

**ALBRIGHT & ANDERSON QUINT**  
**DROPS TWO TO THE ROYAL**

The strong Albright & Anderson

Team of the handicap league was able to win only one game from the Royal last night at the Drummer alleys.				
A. & A.—	1	2	3	Total
Roberts.....	192	175	164	531
Coggeshall.....	172	233	168	573
Dry.....	165	139	162	466
Weldimer.....	163	157	178	498
DeLormier.....	196	182	173	551
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>2558</b>
Royals—				
Hamm.....	158	141	165	464
Jacobson.....	217	146	198	561
Pillow.....	143	161	177	481
Kaiser.....	161	161	157	479
Handicap.....	136	152	175	463
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>2632</b>

## PLANTATION SONGS

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LAKED WIRE

Boston, Nov. 12.—The old plantation songs "My Old Kentucky Home," "Oh, Susannah," "Massa in de Cold Cold Ground," are insults to the negro race, according to speakers, both negro and white, who appeared today at a hearing before the school committee. As a result of their protest the school board voted immediately to withdraw from the schools a book of forty songs recently compiled by the musical director. The objections to the songs were based partly on the use of the words "Ducky," "Nigger" and "Coon."

## HOLSTEEN COOK NOW CHAMPION OF WORLD

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Woodland, Calif., Nov. 12.—Champion Tillie Alcartra, a Woodland cow has set a new record for milk production in excess of 30,000 pounds in a year. The exact figures will be announced when the year is completed.

Tiffie Alcazar is a 5-year-old Holstein Friesian, in the same herd as the former champion, Riverside Sadie De Kalburke, which held the record at 28,826 pounds until it was cased to 29,529 pounds three years ago by a Massachusetts cow. Tiffie Alcazar surpassed the Massachusetts record by a few pounds last year.

STAKE a dime on the Camel Cigarettes, but don't look for premiums or coupons, as the cost of the tobaccos in them prohibits their use.

Camel Cigarettes—20 for 10c—are a blend of choice quality Turkish and domestic tobaccos. They do not leave that cigarette taste and cannot bite your tongue or parch your throat.

If you haven't money enough to buy a most delightful cigarette.

*If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or \$1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), postage prepaid. After smoking one package, if you don't find CAMELS as represented, return the other nine packages and we will refund your money.*

J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.

### KID APODACA CHARGED WITH FORGERY ON COAST

Florencio Apodaca, a prizefighter is in trouble in Los Angeles, according to information received by the police from A. C. Dodds, probation officer. He is charged with forgery. The police will send Apodaca's record to the officer. He was one of the early inmates of the reform school at Springfield, the police say.

**72,000 Want to See Game.**

**Yale-Harvard Football Game Next Week**  
New Haven, Conn., Nov. 12.—There have been 72,382 applications for the 69,000 seats in the new "bowl" for the Yale-Harvard football game next week, according to an announcement today by the Yale ticket office.

**DRUMMER ALLEYS**  
FOR EXERCISE.

Try a game of ten pins.  
205 West Glen.

## Hudson for Signs Wall Paper

**HUDSON for Picture  
Frames**  
Fourth St. and Copper Ave.

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Lumber, Glass, Paints  
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At the**

**SUPERIOR LUMBER  
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**STOMACH TROUBLES  
KIDNEY AILMENTS**

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Hot Springs**

It cures, and you remain cured. We know, and you will if you try it.

Considered the greatest Kidney Water on earth.

Why not visit FAYWOOD HOT SPRINGS first, since you will eventually go there, anyway?

Leaves modern hotel. Perfect

**T. C. McDERMOTT,**  
"The Faywood."  
**FAYWOOD, NEW MEXICO.**

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For Cattle and Hogs the Biggest  
Market Prices Are Paid.

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# AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

## The Albuquerque Morning Journal

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THE TIME AND THE METHOD OF THE  
REPUBLICAN PARTY WHEN THEY ARE  
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to have their paper changed to a new ad-  
dress must be sure to give the old address.

"The Morning Journal has a higher cir-  
culation rating than is accorded to any other  
paper in New Mexico."—The American  
Newspaper Director.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914

### A PARTISAN VIEW.

The New York Tribune has stood  
as one of the old time republican or-  
gans. For a long time with it, what-  
ever was named "republican," was  
right. Anything else was wrong. It  
was like the Mohammedan caliph  
who burned the great library at Alex-  
andria, saying, "whatever agrees with  
the koran is useless and whatever  
disagrees with it, is bad. Burn it all."

But there have been signs of late  
that the Tribune was taking a more  
modern view of politics and was be-  
ginning to see that purely blind  
partisanship is an asset for the opposi-  
tion. In the last campaign its vehem-  
ent opposition to the re-election of  
Penrose in Pennsylvania was a hope-  
ful indication it had seen the error  
of narrow adherence to party, right  
or wrong.

Yet since the election the Tribune  
seems to have suffered a relapse, for  
in glowing over the democratic re-  
verses, it attempts to lay sole respon-  
sibility for the republican victories at  
the White House door. In upholding  
this view, it prints a long leading edi-  
torial entitled: "The Country Has  
Made an End of Wilson and Wilson-  
ism." From it, we take such passages  
as these:

"According to popular judgment,  
Mr. Wilson's administration has been  
a failure."

"The country rebelled at that pec-  
uliar aloofness in Mr. Wilson's char-  
acter which made him willing to ex-  
periment with the whole structure of  
business life, regardless of the losses  
and suffering which might come to  
hundreds of thousands of individuals.  
Those disarrangements gave him little  
personal concern."

"The country having repudiated  
him, his own party is likely to weary  
of him, as it did of Mr. Cleveland  
after 1894."

The democratic party is assisted by  
such narrow partisan views, rather  
than hurt by them. The sad trouble  
with a great multitude of New York-  
ers is that they are constitutionally  
unable to see below Wall street or  
north of the Harlem river.

One might have thought that the  
violently sectional resentment against  
the president which was in evidence  
before the European war began,  
might have learned something by ob-  
serving the nation-wide confidence  
expressed in Woodrow Wilson's sin-  
cerity as a man, his ability as a pre-  
sident in time of crisis, and his peculiar  
loyalty to and just appreciation of  
American ideals.

When it came to the sticking point  
he sensed the feeling and the ten-  
dency of American thought as no  
other man of his generation before  
him had done. And if the Tribune  
and people so partisan as it is imagine  
that this incalculable service to his  
country was forgotten and swept  
away by the election returns, they  
display a colossal lack of interpreta-  
tive intuition.

The country is able to value the  
president apart from questions of  
tariff and the blunders of his party  
in platform and legislation. He is  
head and shoulders above them. Also  
he is head and shoulders above any  
other man in public life today. The  
president was not a candidate for of-  
fice at the recent election. He prob-  
ably will be a candidate in 1916.

In an editorial comment yesterday  
morning, the Journal took a little  
fling at an "unco gild" gentleman,  
rich in houses and lands and stocks  
and bonds who, while urging the  
lame and the halt and the blind to  
"come across" for the Y. M. C. A.,  
himself, out of his abundance "came  
across" with one hundred dollars.  
The paragraph was understood by  
everyone else in Albuquerque, but it  
went over or under him, but did not  
hit him.

### TREASON TO THE WHITE RACE.

There is considerable magazine  
talk just now of treason to the white  
race in the European war. Fighting  
nations put into him every resource  
to be had. France is criticized for  
using Turcos from north Africa and  
Sengales. England is criticized for  
bringing the "unpleasant Turk" into  
the war. As well might Russia be  
blamed for using her Cossacks, who  
have been no more merciful in war  
than were their Tartar ancestors of  
the "golden horde."

Better from the French point of  
view that the Arabs should massacre

a few Germans than that uhlan  
should devastate French country-  
sides, leaving the French peasants to  
starve. Better from the German point  
of view that a savage Moslem insur-  
rection against white supremacy  
should rage from Delhi to Morocco  
than that Cossacks should harry East  
Prussia and possibly sack Berlin.  
When nations are fighting for exist-  
ence, they will exercise no nice scrup-  
les concerning the choice of weap-  
ons. The British employed North  
American Indians to fight the revol-  
uted colonies, just as the French had  
employed them for the same purpose  
during the colonial wars. The north  
employed negro regiments, recruited  
from slavery, to fight the south dur-  
ing the civil war.

That future alignment of orient  
against occident, both solid, is purely  
mythical. It may come, but much  
water will have to run under the  
bridge before it does come. And if it  
does come, neither side will be prej-  
udiced by the fact that the mikado is  
today an ally of Great Britain and  
that the sultan sides with the Kaiser.  
Because Russia fought England and  
France in the Crimea does not pre-  
vent her fighting with the two former  
enemies today. Because Hohenzollern  
fought Hapsburg in 1866 does not  
hinder the two Kaisers from fighting  
together today.

The present war shows how little  
solidarity exists in white Europe.  
There is no more solidarity in yellow  
Asia. The Chinese today hate the  
Japanese more bitterly than they ever  
hated any "white devils." Be-  
tween the yellow world of eastern  
Asia and the brown world of south-  
ern Asia exist not only the mightiest  
barriers of earth's mountain ranges,  
but barriers of race, climate, creed,  
mind, quality—everything that ef-  
fectively separates peoples.

All of this talk of treason to the  
white race is the merest tommyrot.  
Or, if it be treason, then all the com-  
batants are guilty.

Bryan is a bigger man than Vice  
President Marshall. Figures prove it.  
and figures don't lie. Figures statis-  
tics show that Mr. Bryan's irreducible  
minimum for a lecture is five hun-  
dred dollars, and part of the gate  
receipts, while the vice president has  
hardly fledging to get himself booked  
at three hundred dollars. Therefore,  
the secretary of state is a 66 2-3 per  
cent bigger man than Mr. Marshall.

### THOSE AMENDMENTS.

The amendments ratified by the  
voters at the recent election are lit-  
tle understood generally. The one on  
taxation and revenues is all right if  
the New Mexico legislature can be  
trusted to do its duty. Otherwise it is  
all wrong.

The amendments limiting the ex-  
ecutive officers of the state and all  
county officers to a term of two  
years should not have been ratified,  
even with the provision that such of-  
ficers shall be ineligible to succeed  
themselves after the second term.

In other words, it was foolish to  
change the four-year provision for  
state and county officers. Its ten-  
dency is to cause officers elected for  
the short period of two years to de-  
vote their time during their first  
term to building up a machine to in-  
sure nomination and election for a  
second term. Furthermore, it adds  
heavily to their burden of campaign  
expenses and interferes with their ef-  
ficiency in office.

The case with which these vital  
amendments were carried makes one  
doubt the wisdom of the "blue bal-  
lot" amendment. Instead of a bless-  
ing to the people, it will become a  
curse unless the tendency to submit  
amendments is checked. The constitu-  
tion will have no more stability than  
a statute.

In fact it would be wise if the leg-  
islature would submit another  
amendment and for the people to rat-  
ify it, making it more difficult than  
it is now to amend the state constitu-  
tion. Unless some measure is taken  
looking to that end, there is no tell-  
ing to what folly the easy system of  
amending will be carried in this  
state.

Why has there not been signed one  
of Mr. Bryan's peace treaties with  
Mexico by which Carranza would  
agree to think it over for a year be-  
fore he begins to wallop us?

### AS TO MR. WHITMAN.

The Washington correspondent of  
the Chicago Tribune says the presi-  
dent is worried over the possible  
candidate of Governor-elect Whit-  
man for the presidency in 1916. Mr.  
Whitman showed that he could carry  
New York over the bitter opposition  
of Colonel Roosevelt, therefore looms  
large on the nation's horizon.

We can hardly believe the presi-  
dent has much worry on that account.  
The real danger was that Colonel  
Roosevelt would show himself suffi-  
ciently strong to defeat the republican  
candidates in New York, Pennsylvania,  
Ohio and Illinois thereby forcing  
the republicans to unite on him for  
1916, or face inevitable defeat.

This election makes it certain that  
there will be no Oyster Bay candi-  
date for the presidency in 1916. As  
for Mr. Whitman, he is known na-  
tionally simply as a successful prose-  
cuting attorney. Whether he is of  
presidential caliber may be revealed  
during the less than two years' oc-  
cupancy of the New York governor-  
ship. He may show himself a big  
man, and he may show that he is a  
muffin as an executive. His real try-  
out before the people will begin with  
his inauguration as governor of the  
Empire state.

The Indians made no mistake on  
their summer, but it seems about  
over.

### Wonderful Escapes Recorded of Men on the Firing Line

There is a story of the veteran of  
the first Napoleon who lived until  
1885 and in the French village of En-  
ville, who owned a wooden leg,  
wooden arm, a glass eye, a silver pal-  
ate, a complete set of false teeth and  
a silver plate on the top of his head.  
Compared with such men the prover-  
bial nine-lived cat is nowhere. But as  
one reads the stories of great wars of  
the past the manner in which the fa-  
mous generals have played touch-and-  
go with death is little short of miracu-  
lous.

The wonderful escapes of Napoleon  
and Wellington were proverbial.  
Though bullets grazed them and rid-  
dled their clothes, and both had  
horses shot under them, yet both  
passed through a life of battle and  
wounds alike. But their grim, old  
companions in arms, General Blucher,  
did not fare so well. Wounded sev-  
eral times while serving under Freder-  
ick the Great, he retired from the  
army when that irascible monarch  
swore at him.

In response, however, to the patri-  
otic call, he took up arms against Na-  
poleon, and was seriously wounded at  
Lutzen. At Ligny, too, he was thrown  
down and ridden over by the French  
and Prussian cavalry; but by drinking  
quantities of his favorite gin and wa-  
ter the old warrior was able to lead  
his troops on the following day, and  
to materially assist in the winning of  
the battle of Waterloo.

Marshal Ney, the bravest of the  
brave, was continuously fighting for  
twenty-eight years, yet he escaped  
with only a few slight wounds to mark  
a traitor's doom at the hands of the  
Bourbon king.

Few cases are more remarkable  
however, than that of General Sker-  
zynech, who got thirty bullets  
through his coat during the battle of  
Ostroleka, in the Polish insurrection  
of 1831; of Sir D. Lacy Evans, whose  
car was perforated by a bullet during  
the Carlist war of 1837. Garibaldi,  
too, had many narrow shaves, but  
none closer than when resting one  
day at Volturno. While drinking from  
a pail of water a splinter from a rice-  
chet shell grazed his thigh and killed  
some people near.

The number of men who have  
escaped death through having a Bible,  
coin, lock, letters or some other ar-  
ticles in their pockets is legion. Dur-  
ing the South African war one man  
owed his life to the fact that the  
queen's chocolate box, which he car-  
ried in the breast of his tunic, stopped  
a well-aimed bullet. In another case  
a man found a bullet embedded in a  
small book he carried in his pocket,  
and a third owed his escape to cer-  
tain silver coins which deflected the  
mischievous missile.

Lord Wolseley came within an ace  
of death while serving as a captain  
before Sebastopol. He was assigned  
to replace a number of gables under  
a severe fire when a big shot struck  
the gable he was holding, drove a  
large stone through his cheek and jaw  
to his neck, smashed his right wrist,  
and injured his left. At the time he  
was even more fortunate. As he  
stood on the tower at Lucknow, sig-  
nalling for the British army to ad-  
vance, thousands of shots were fired  
at him and the flag was shot from his  
hand. Captain Skerzynech, who had  
raised up a regimental color and con-  
tinued to wave that. His escape on  
that occasion was little short of a  
miracle.

### The Storytellers

They live on—Us.  
John Sloan, the well-known painter,  
pointed out at a tea in a pale stone  
palace in Fifth avenue, the doubtful  
authenticity of a Correggio.

At the end of his demonstration Mr.  
Sloan adjured his pinceps, looked  
about him in his grave, whimsical way,  
and said:

"Ladies, the old masters are indeed  
immortal. Most of them are still pro-  
ducing chief d'œuvres at the rate of  
one or ten a week for the galleries of  
our multimillionaires."

Peter Pays Paul.  
"This business of drawing reinforce-  
ments from your center to help your  
wing," said Gen. Horace L. Hutchin-  
son in a military argument in Cleve-  
land, "reminds me of the tenant."

"A landlord knocked at a landlord's  
door. A little boy opened it. 'I've  
called,' the landlord said, 'about that  
overdue rent.'"

Home Thrust.  
The stout boy had been in the  
shoe shop for over an hour, and the  
patient shoe assistant had had half  
the stock down for her inspection.  
She found fault with them all until  
his patience became quite exhausted.

"These won't suit you," he said,  
taking another pair down as a last re-  
source. Still the lady was not satis-  
fied.

"I don't like this sort," she said.  
"They have a tendency to get wider  
as they get a bit old."

"Well, madam," replied the exas-  
perated attendant, politely, "didn't  
you?"

Dodging Danger.  
"Some of these sea captains are as  
inefficient in a fog as the three mil-  
lions were in the Atlantic cable 'dote-  
dote.' The speaker was Dr. Elliott  
M. Duncan, of San Francisco. He  
went on: "Three millions and their  
wives went down to Atlantic City for  
Sunday. The three men started out  
alone on Sunday morning. They had  
a dip, they got weighed and, for a  
grand wind-up, they lunched at a  
Boardwalk restaurant. They had the  
36-cent table d'hôte luncheon. The  
hors d'œuvres, the nut-crackers and  
so forth, bothered the three mil-  
lions, but they pegged away at their  
seven-course table d'hôte bravely."

"After the wretched fruit and moldy  
cheese their waiter said, as they lit  
up their cigars: 'And now, gents,  
would you like three dem-tasses?'"

"Holy smoke, no!" the leading mil-  
lion answered. "Holy smoke, no!"  
The other two millions happened along  
and see us settle with 'em."

### War Horses Become Furious When in Heat of Battle

It will probably surprise the pub-  
lic, said a retired colonel of husar-  
ry, to learn that a cavalry horse usually  
enjoys a battle at least as much as  
his rider, and displays as much cour-  
age in it. He will chafe and stamp  
with impatience while waiting for the  
order to charge, and at the signal will  
dash forward like a greyhound re-  
leased from the leash, full of fire and  
fury, and often neighing wildly. At  
the moment of contact with the en-  
emy he will rear, striking and biting  
savagely at the opposing horses and  
trampling down the infantry.

When his rider falls he will dash  
along with his fellows and crash as  
gallantly into the foe. In the famous  
charge of the Light Brigade scores of  
riderless horses swept down the "val-  
ley of death," thundering through  
the smoke onto the Russian guns,  
and galloped back to safety with the  
shattered remnant of the brigade.  
Five horses raced neck and neck with  
Lord Alfred Paget, who rode in ad-  
vance of the line, no eager were they  
to get at the enemy!

And not only is the well-trained  
charger as brave as his rider; he is  
often as intelligent. He knows the  
bugle calls just as well, and answers  
them as promptly. In fact, cases are  
known in which a horse has put his  
rider right when he has mistaken an  
order, and has gone faultlessly  
through a maneuver in spite of the  
efforts of his mistaken master to  
make him do the wrong thing.

No, the process of training is  
not a long one. The first step is to  
accustom the horse to the sound of  
firing at close quarters. With this  
object he is put on the ground with  
legs tied, and while in this posi-  
tion, a pistol is fired close to his ear.  
Next, his back, between his legs, and  
so on, until his fear is overcome. Af-  
ter a few such lessons it is safe to  
mount him with a bridle furnished  
with a curb bit, and under this con-  
trol he is taught to stand still while  
a pistol or carbine is fired from his  
back—the latter naturally coming  
last, as both hands are required in  
using this weapon.

Then follows sabre practice on  
similar lines, until the horse is as in-  
different to the whirl and clash of a  
sword about his head as to the pic-  
nion of a carbine above it. Within  
a few weeks the horse not only loses  
all trace of nervousness; he really  
enjoys the experience and enters en-  
thusiastically into it. In battle the  
cavalry horse, facing a greater risk  
of death or dismemberment than his  
rider, although the gallant animal  
rarely gets any of the laurels of war.  
His danger, however, is by no means  
so great as it was.

In the eighteenth century 150  
horses fell in battle for every 100  
men; from 1800 to 1865 the proportion  
had fallen to 120; and in more re-  
cent wars the ratio has been ap-  
proximately 112 horses to 100 men.  
In some charges, however, the pro-  
portion has been greater, as in that  
of the Light Brigade, in which 80  
more horses than men sacrificed their  
lives.

But while the war horse seldom  
gets credit for his prowess and devo-  
tion, these habits, and a few drops  
of cases in which he has shared his mas-  
ter's glory—among them Lord Rob-  
erts' pretty little Arab, Volonel, who  
carried him in the famous march from  
Kabul to Kandahar, and round  
whose neck, Queen Victoria's ex-  
press wish, he hung the Kabul medal,  
with four clasps.

### With Scissors and Paste

WHEN SOME FELLOWS DADDY  
KILLS SOME FELLOW'S DADDY.

When we get to fighting, our fathers  
stop in.

And say: "It is wrong, a shame and a  
sin."

With—"Why in the world did you  
ever begin."

Scratching and biting?

A black eye to your age; why, good-  
bye, young fellow, for ever!

Your face is so battered you hardly  
can see—

What kind of a man will you grow up  
to be—

Constantly fighting?

But some fellow's daddy kills some  
fellow's dad.

The finest old daddy a boy ever had  
And half the world is shouting like  
mad.

When men disagree,  
And now they are fighting by millions  
they say,

Thousands of daddies are killed every  
day.

With no one to stop them or pull  
them away—

And no referee.

We know very little of war and its  
schemes.

We can't understand what all of it  
means.

But when war takes our daddies it  
certainly seems

That fighting must cease.

It strikes us as foolish that men think  
they must

Keep shooting and stabbing. Oh,  
why can't they just

Shake hands and have peace?  
—Boys' Life, Boy Scout Magazine.

WHY EDISON IS PREJUDICED.

(Detroit News.)

When Edison was a youngster, prior  
to the Civil war, he went up to Port  
Huron with some other boys to see  
the prince of Wales, who was to be  
there that day. Like all boys, they  
imagined the prince was some sort of  
a demigod. So when they saw the  
duke of Newcastle, a tall, handsome  
soldier, they mistook him for the  
prince.

A young Canadian set them right.  
He pointed out a pale, unimpressive  
looking stripling as the prince.

"Huh!" one of Edison's companions  
remarked. "He isn't so much." The  
other American boys, with him.

But the youthful Canadian did not  
and a tree-for-all scrap started, which  
resulted in a glorious Canadian vic-  
tory. Edison came out with a much  
blackened eye.

"That has thrashed me," he said.  
He wrote in after years, "against that  
kind of ceremonial and folly."

THE CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

(St. Louis Post-Standard.)

In that room in the capitol at Wash-  
ington, once used by the lower house  
of congress, now given the flat name  
of a statue hall, is to be placed  
another triumph of the sculptor's art.

The chamber is now crowded with the  
handwork of inconspicuous artists,  
of whom it is only fair to say they  
did the best they could, portraying in  
unfortunately deathless bronze and  
marble the great, near great, momen-  
tarily great and obscure sons of states  
which were delighted to honor them—

or which were ill-fused into doing it.  
It was good old Senator Morrill who  
was responsible for the creation of this  
collection of figures, which ranks in  
popular interest with Mme. Tis-  
sot's Vermont senator pro-  
pounder, and each state should be pri-  
vileged to send effigies of two of its

sons to this national valhalla, as it  
is always called when the speeches of  
presentation and acceptance are made.  
His proposal was accepted. The statu-  
ette died before he knew the damage  
he had done.

Into that small hall are crowded,  
as closely as figures stand on an Ital-  
ian vendor's tray, Grant and Francis  
Willard, Ethan Allen and George L.  
Shoup, Garfield and Pere Marquette,  
all manner of men distinguished and  
unremembered, in all sizes and poses  
and costumes, a veritable jumble, ut-  
terly lacking in harmony of subject,  
material or arrangement.

To this heterogeneous collection  
Kansas, with a pride in her own un-  
doubtedly by a sense of humor, con-  
tributes a statue of her favorite son,  
George Washington Glick. Doubtless  
he is entitled to a monument, but it  
is a pity Kansas did not erect it at  
his grave.

Senator Morrill meant well, but he  
did not foresee how varied and strange  
would be the forms of acceptance of  
his invitation. It would be unkind  
to turn all of the guests who have  
been housed in the capitol by his of-  
fer of hospitality upon the streets of  
the city. The better way would be  
to return them two by two to the  
states which sent them to Washing-  
ton. In the various state capitals they  
might fill an ornamental need.

### CONDOLENCE.

The language wherein Goethe did record  
Wieland of Christian art with pagan  
joy—

Of Caust with Helen, and Calvary  
with Troy—

That tongue I speak not; but at you  
keyboard.

Which is the grandchild of the harp-  
sichord.

Rapt have I sat and listened from a  
boy.

While Schubert's, Schumann's gold  
with melody.

Flashed amid thunder, from at own  
hands poured.

Bach, his great coils by giant shuttles  
woven.

Companioned off my youth; and oft  
this soul.

By Wagner's Siegfried-sword was  
pierced and cloven;

And with the sorrowing earth would  
I condole.

Hearing man's masterpiece of disson-  
ance roll

From the same mighty breast that  
nursed Beethoven.

—William Watson, in Saturday Re-  
view.

TROUBLE OF POLITENESS.

(Excerpt March Phillips.)

The practice of courtesy involves  
the taking of trouble to make the most  
of this world, with regard to our re-  
lations with mankind, and this in-  
volves deliberate and sustained effort.  
For countless daily opportunities are  
afforded us of winning by the merest  
trifles.

THE FARMER NEVER WINS.

(Topeka State Journal.)

It is indeed important that Gene-  
veve Clark wears a cotton dress as a  
boost for the "buy a bale" movement,  
but we of Kansas continue to sit back  
and remember that no one started an  
out a bowl of mush" movement when  
Kansas corn was selling at 9 cents a  
bushel.

EDUCATION.

Education is the instruction of the  
intellect in the laws of nature, under  
which name I include not merely  
things and their forces, but men and  
their ways, and the fashioning of the  
affections and of the will into an  
earnest and loving desire to move in  
harmony with those laws.

HITS FROM SHARP WITS.

A man ought never to be more de-  
liberately attentive to his wife than  
after making her a present, in order to  
lighten the sense of obligation.

Satan is a scoundrel set up by the  
clergy in the spiritual vineyard.

So easily are we impressed by num-  
bers that even a dozen wheel barrows  
in success seem imposing.

Reformers are constantly forget-  
ting that the hour hand cannot fail to  
make progress if only the



# WHEAT PRICES STEADY; SLIGHT ADVANCE SHOWN

Decline Occurs When Baseless Rumor Appears on Board of Friction Between Germany and the Austrians.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Although peace rumors led to a fresh break in the price of wheat, the effect was not a lasting one, as European buying soon rallied the market. Closing quotations were steady at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 above last night. Corn made a gain of 1/8 to 1/4 cent, and wheat of 1/8 to 1/4 cent. In provisions the outcome varied from unchanged figures to a rise of 1/4 cent.

Many holders of wheat hurried to unload on account of loose reports that friction had arisen between Germany and Austria and that the two countries were likely to sever relations. Exactly as was the case yesterday, exporters seized the opportunity to become free buyers when the market was on the down grade. Affirmative sellers who tried to cover found that offerings had become light and that a new upward swing in prices could not be escaped.

Derided falling off in the amount of wheat purchased in the country, both northwest and southwest helped to make quotations firm at the start, and was also some extent responsible for the bullish reaction during the last part of the day. On the other hand, receipts at primary terminals continued to exceed last year's arrivals and acted somewhat as an offset in favor of the bears. Predictions of unsettled weather tonight and tomorrow put strength into corn, and so too did the fact that the export call for old corn was larger. Rural holders showed no disposition to let go where values at leading stations had dropped under 50 cents. Seaboard demand upheld oats. A cargo of 600 bushels was reported as having been sold to Genoa, Italy, with bills open for \$60,000 additional.

Advancing prices for hogs at several western points tended to make provisions average higher. The market was also unfavorably affected by the strength of grain.

Closing prices:  
Wheat—Dec., 1 1/2 1/4; May, 1 1/2 1/4.  
Corn—Dec., 69 1/2; May, 72 1/2.  
Oats—Dec., 52 1/2; May, 55 1/2.  
Pork—Jan., 13 1/2; May, 13 1/2.  
Lard—Jan., 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2.  
Ribs—Jan., 10 1/2; May, 10 1/2.

**COTTON MARKET.**  
New York, Nov. 12.—There was nearly a full normal attendance on the floor of the cotton exchange here today, with members all waiting for an official announcement with reference to the reopening. The market, based on a report from the attorneys who have been working out the legal phases of the corporation agreement with banking interests.

There seemed to be no change of sentiment as the probability of beginning business next week, however, and an increasing demand was reported for exchange memberships, which were quoted at \$3,000 bid.

Trading in December on the curb here was again comparatively quiet, with the price fluctuating between 7 1/2 and 7 5/8. Exports for the day were 23,000 bales, making \$24,814 so far this season. Interior receipts were 40,762 bales. Port receipts 52,964 and United States port stocks, 932,396 bales. New Orleans spot quiet, 7 1/2; sales, 1,810.

**NEW YORK CURB.**

New York, Nov. 12.—Removal of all restrictions, including the publication of prices, was signaled by live trading on the curb market today. The features were the various subalterns of the Standard Oil company, some of which changed hands at prices considerably above the prices quoted at the close of July 30, when the outside market suspended operations because of the war.

Other stocks of an industrial or mining character were active, but the real business, which attained fairly large proportions, was in the oil issues, for which an out of town inquiry was reported.

Many stock exchange houses are represented on the curb and much of the day's business seemed to be based on investment demand. The better tone of this market caused a further rise in listed stocks in the unofficial market and a new high record for the new city 3 per cent notes.

**METAL MARKET.**

New York, Nov. 12.—Spot tin quiet. Five-ton lots, \$33.50; 25-ton lots, \$33.50; 50-ton lots, \$33.50. Lead, \$3.50; 25-ton lots, \$3.50. Spelter, \$4.00; 25-ton lots, \$4.00.

**LEAD AND SPELTER.**

St. Louis, Nov. 12.—Lead higher, \$3.42 1/2; spelter, \$4.00. Spelter nominal, \$4.00.

**LIVESTOCK MARKET.**

Kansas City Livestock.  
Kansas City, Nov. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; market steady. Prime fed steers, \$10.00; 11.00; Western steers, \$7.00; 7.25; calves, \$6.50; 10.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; market steady. Lambs, \$8.00; 9.00; yearlings, \$7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; market strong. Bulk of sales, \$7.40; 7.75; heavy, \$7.50; 7.75; pigs, \$6.50; 7.00.

**Denver Livestock.**

Denver, Nov. 12.—Receipts 1,000; market steady. Beef steers, \$12.50; 13.00; cows and heifers, \$8.00; 8.50; calves and feeders, \$5.00; 5.50; calves, \$7.00; 7.50.

**POLEY CATHARTIC TABLETS.**

Are wholesome, thoroughly cleansing, and have a stimulating effect on the stomach, liver and bowels. Regulate your life with no griping and no unpleasant after effects. Stout people find the give immense relief and comfort. Anti-bilious. Warren Spofford, Green Bay, Wis., writes: "Poley Cathartic Tablets are the best laxative I ever used. They do the work promptly and with no after effects." Try them. For sale by Butts, Inc.

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# Weather Summary for Month Shows Precipitation Greater Than in Any Year Since 1896.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—The weather summary for October issued by the United States weather bureau in this city is as follows:

The month of October averaged practically normal in temperature but far above the normal in precipitation. It was the wettest October of record, with the exception of 1896, when the average for the state amounted to 3.65 inches, or 1.30 inches greater than the month just closed. All parts of the state shared in the excess of precipitation, excepting a small part of the lower Rio Grande valley, comprising most of Dona Ana county, where a slight deficiency occurred. The eastern counties and the southwestern districts were especially favored with heavy rainfall. One of the fortunate features of the rainfall was that practically all of it came in two rather brief storm periods, from the 1st to 4th and 20th to 25th, giving long intervals of dry weather. The last storm period was especially heavy over southeast counties and caused stock to suffer more or less because of the chill that accompanied the storm. Both storm periods gave rather heavy snowfall over the high or northern mountains, and the last one over the southern, and both were followed by sharp cool periods. The coldest weather of the month, however, generally occurred from the 13th to 15th, when killing frost was general throughout the northern half of the state. On the other hand, the warmest period of the month was the last 2nd or the 16th to 20th.

While the temperature of the state, as a whole, averaged practically normal, there were certain localities that had a fair excess of temperature, and others that averaged less than normal. An excess occurred generally in the San Juan valley, the central Rio Grande and thence southward to the Sacramento valley and White Canyon, and Sacramento mountains to the lower Pecos, while in a general way a deficiency, usually small, occurred everywhere. No severe cold was experienced, although damaging frosts occurred in northern counties on the 13th, extending into central counties from the 13th to 15th, and to a few southern districts from the 24th to the 28th. The month, as a whole, was one of the most pleasant of the year, and generally with the storm of the 22nd to 24th. Rather high winds prevailed on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 9th and 12th to 14th, but sales were lacking except in a few far southern districts on the 3rd.

**Pressure.**

The mean sea-level atmospheric pressure at Santa Fe was 30.02 inches; highest, 30.30 on the 24th; lowest, 29.64 on the 30th. At Roswell the mean was 29.95 inches; highest, 30.42 on the 14th; lowest, 29.30 on the 27th; lowest, 29.62, on the 4th.

**Temperature.**

The monthly mean for the state, as determined from a record of nine 13-station stations, having a mean altitude of 5,000 feet, was 52.0 degrees, or 0.1 degree below the normal, as shown by the departures of thirty-five stations having records for ten years or more. Compared with October, 1913, the month was 1.0 degree warmer. The highest monthly mean temperature was 63.5 degrees at Carlsbad, and the highest recorded temperature, 92 degrees, at Artesia on the 7th and at Carlsbad on the 7th and 8th. The lowest monthly mean temperature was 49.0 degrees at Elizabethtown, and the lowest recorded temperature, 8 degrees, at the same station on the 14th. The greatest local monthly range of temperature was 48 degrees at Fort Union and at Wagon Mound, and the least, 36 degrees, at Cloudcroft and Red River canyon, while the greatest local daily range of temperature was 60 degrees at Fort Union on the 15th.

**Humidity.**

The mean relative humidity at Santa Fe was 64.1 per cent; at 6 a. m., 51 per cent, and for the month, 60 per cent. At Roswell the mean at 6 a. m. was 66 per cent; at 6 p. m., 51 per cent, and for the month, 53 per cent. At the Agricultural college the 8 a. m. readings averaged 41 per cent, the 3 p. m. readings, 38 per cent, and for the month 40 per cent, while one reading each day at Fort Union averaged 48 per cent for the month.

**Precipitation.**

The average precipitation for the state, as determined from the records of 153 stations, was 2.15 inches, or 1.72 inches greater than October, 1913, and 1.05 inches above the normal determined from the temperatures of fifty-two stations with ten years or more record. The greatest monthly amount was 6.73 inches at Roswell (24th county), while the greatest in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 4.50 inches at Knowles on the 22nd-23rd, the entire amount falling in nine hours. The average snowfall was 1.3 inches, although snow only occurred in the higher mountain districts, and over the northeast plateau. There was an average of five days with 0.01 inch or more precipitation.

**Wind.**

The total wind movement for the month at Santa Fe was 4,704 miles, or 6.4 miles per hour; highest velocity, 29 miles from the southeast on the 3rd. At Roswell the total movement was 5,118 miles, or 6.3 miles per hour; highest velocity, 26 miles from the southwest on the 19th. At the Agricultural college the total movement was 4,368 miles, or 5.9 miles per hour; highest velocity, 48 miles from the west on the 4th. At El Estero the total movement was 7,664 miles, or 9.5 miles per hour; highest velocity, 48 miles from the south on the 24th. The prevailing direction for the state was from the southwest.

**Sunshine and Cloudiness.**

There was 74 per cent of the total possible sunshine at Santa Fe during the month, or 260 hours; twenty-three days had 50 per cent or more of the possible amount. Roswell recorded 63 per cent or more of the possible sunshine, and had eighteen days with 50 per cent or more of the possible amount. For the state, as a whole, there were nineteen clear days, six partly cloudy and six cloudy.

**Miscellaneous Phenomena.**

Thunderstorms occurred in localities over the eastern counties on the 20th, 22nd, 30th and 31st, and in the western counties on the 2nd to 4th, 20th to 24th and 31st. All accompanied the storms of the 22nd, 23rd

and 30th in a few small districts, mostly from the Rio Grande westward. For the entire month, limited areas, mostly west of the Rio Grande, from the 20th to the close of the month. Solar halos were observed on the 8th and 25th, and lunar halos on the 1st. Sleet occurred in southern counties with the storm of the 22nd to 24th. Rather high winds prevailed on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 9th and 12th to 14th, but sales were lacking except in a few far southern districts on the 3rd.

**Prospects Grow Much Brighter for Business.**

New York, Nov. 12.—An important development towards the resumption of regular operations in the leading financial markets of the world was recorded today when sterling exchange fell to normal rates for the first time since the beginning of the war.

Cables on London were quoted at \$4.87 3/4 and eight drafts at \$4.87. Another feature bearing directly upon this development was the call by the banking syndicate, which recently sold \$100,000,000 of new city 3 per cent notes, for the payment of another installment to meet maturities falling due at London and Paris. With this subscription, fully three-fourths of the entire \$100,000,000 will have been paid, leaving but a few hundred thousand dollars to be paid by gold exports to America.

Exchange on German fell to a new low figure, the decline being attended by the reports of the establishment of additional credits by Hamburg and Frankfurt interests.

There were further indications that preparations were being made to reopen the stock exchange, presumably on a restricted basis with dealings only for cash. Authorities of the exchange today not only removed the ban prohibiting the publication of curb quotations, but an announcement was made that some houses with exchange memberships were re-installing private wires to out-of-town points.

On the other hand, advices from London were of a less reassuring character, so far as the resumption of market dealings there. The government's refusal to extend the moratorium, would, it was feared, necessitate more liquidation, especially in American issues. For the first time in some weeks, the Bank of England failed to show a gold increase in its returns; instead, the bank lost about a million dollars, incidentally showing a slight falling off in liability reserves.

The ruling of the federal reserve board defining commercial paper is expected to make some changes in rates under the new system gets under way. Additional retirement of emergency currency was announced by local banks, bringing the total of that movement to date to over \$16,000,000.

**New Steamer Service.**

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 12.—The 11,000-ton steamer, Novorod, of the Russian volunteer fleet, the first Russian ship of the service, that is to be established between Vladivostok and North Pacific ports, arrived here today.

**Foley's Honey and Tar Compound.**

Croup scares you. The loud hoarse cough, choking and gasping for breath, labored breathing, call for immediate relief. The very first doses of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound will master the croup. It cuts the thick mucus, clears away the phlegm and opens up and eases the air passages. Harold Borg, Mass., Mich., writes: "We give Foley's Honey and Tar to our children for croup and it always acts quickly." Every user is a friend. For sale by Butts, Inc.

# JOURNAL CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

**FOR SALE**  
\$3,000—5-room, pebble dash bungalow, modern, 1st place, new; terms if desired.  
\$2,750—5-room brick, modern, large basement, corner lot, good location in Highlands, easy terms.  
\$3,500—5-room brick, modern, well built, hardwood floors, fireplace, cemented cellar, corner lot, fine location in Highlands.  
\$2,700—13 acres of good land near Lumber Mill, near car line.  
\$2,000—5-room frame, modern; Highlands, close in; easy terms.  
\$1,600—4-room frame, modern; Lowlands, near shops; \$400 cash, balance, 8 per cent.  
\$1,900—4-room frame, bath, fine shade, good outbuildings, fine location; N. 11th St.

**Snaps**  
Five-room modern brick; 50-foot lot; one block from car line; only \$1,700; \$200 down, \$25 per month.

**WHY PAY RENT?**  
Two-room house; lot 100x142; only \$650; \$150 cash, \$10 per month.

**Porterfield Co.**  
REAL ESTATE—FIRE INSURANCE—LOANS  
216 W. Gold

**A. FLEISCHER**  
Loans  
111 South Fourth Street

**FOR RENT—Dwellings.**  
North.  
FOR RENT—Four-room cottage, furnished, modern, Mrs. J. Matzbacker, 913 North Second street.  
FOR RENT—Six-room, modern flat, North Fifth street, \$30.00 per month, water paid, First Saturday.  
FOR RENT—Four-room brick, modern, gas range and shades; strictly sanitary, Price \$10 per month, Inquire 415 Grange avenue.  
FOR RENT—4-room house, stable and about one acre, on South street, close to school and just beyond Mountain road, Inquire Blittner's feed store.  
South.  
FOR RENT—Four-room, completely furnished house, modern, apply 412 West 1st street.  
FOR RENT—Four-room brick, modern, gas range, close in, new furnishings; corner house, Inquire 268 South Seventh.  
FOR RENT OR SALE—214 North Third street, modern 1-room brick, sleeping porch, but water bath in first-story repair, Inquire Mrs. Tilton Bogh, 414 South Third street.  
Highlands.  
FOR RENT—Three-room furnished house with sleeping porch, 316, with water bath, 222 South Waller street.  
FOR RENT—Three-room furnished house, modern, also housekeeping rooms, 1201 South Waller, Phone 258.  
FOR RENT—Five-room brick dwelling, modern, newly painted and papered, Near high school building, 213 South Broadway, Phone 254 before 8 a. m. or after 5 p. m.  
General.  
FOR RENT—Twelve-room furnished house, good sleeping porches; \$40. Water paid, See Porterfield Company, 216 West Gold.

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FOR RENT—Four-room brick, modern, gas range and shades; strictly sanitary, Price \$10 per month, Inquire 415 Grange avenue.  
FOR RENT—4-room house, stable and about one acre, on South street, close to school and just beyond Mountain road, Inquire Blittner's feed store.  
South.  
FOR RENT—Four-room, completely furnished house, modern, apply 412 West 1st street.  
FOR RENT—Four-room brick, modern, gas range, close in, new furnishings; corner house, Inquire 268 South Seventh.  
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FOR RENT—4-room house, stable and about one acre, on South street, close to school and just beyond Mountain road, Inquire Blittner's feed store.  
South.  
FOR RENT—Four-room, completely furnished house, modern, apply 412 West 1st street.  
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FOR RENT—4-room house, stable and about one acre, on South street, close to school and just beyond Mountain road, Inquire Blittner's feed store.  
South.  
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FOR RENT—Three-room furnished house with sleeping porch, 316, with water bath, 222 South Waller street.  
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FOR RENT—Five-room brick dwelling, modern, newly painted and papered, Near high school building, 213 South Broadway, Phone 254 before 8 a. m. or after 5 p. m.  
General.  
FOR RENT—Twelve-room furnished house, good sleeping porches; \$40. Water paid, See Porterfield Company, 216 West Gold.

**FOR RENT—Dwellings.**  
North.  
FOR RENT—Four-room cottage, furnished, modern, Mrs. J. Matzbacker, 913 North Second street.  
FOR RENT—Six-room, modern flat, North Fifth street, \$30.00 per month, water paid, First Saturday.  
FOR RENT—Four-room brick, modern, gas range and shades; strictly sanitary, Price \$10 per month, Inquire 415 Grange avenue.  
FOR RENT—4-room house, stable and about one acre, on South street, close to school and just beyond Mountain road, Inquire Blittner's feed store.  
South.  
FOR RENT—Four-room, completely furnished house, modern, apply 412 West 1st street.  
FOR RENT—Four-room brick, modern, gas range, close in, new furnishings; corner house, Inquire 268 South Seventh.  
FOR RENT OR SALE—214 North Third street, modern 1-room brick, sleeping porch, but water bath in first-story repair, Inquire Mrs. Tilton Bogh, 414 South Third street.  
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